BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS AMENDMENT

Figure 1

The diagram shows both essential parts of the self-updating address book: the contact list area, which keep the set of locators and allows the user to sort and select from the address book. The sorting is accomplished in two steps: first, the address book obtains the information which it needs for sorting, for example, the last names of the persons; using the locators, the address book retrieves the names directly from the profiles of the concerned persons and stores the information in a temporary memory buffer. Second, the address book sorts the information in the buffer and the user's profile information area, where the user enters and edits his/her own contact information, such as, phone numbers, e-mail addresses, etc.

Figure 2

The selection from the address book is done by selecting the locator, for example, by touching the screen above the text, etc. Then, the address book uses the locator to locate the profile of the person, fetch the contact information, and display or otherwise retrieve it for the user.

The user may elect to display other information than the actual locator name or number. For example, the contact list may display the actual names of the persons in the contact list. In such a case, the address book keeps a memory buffer holding these names, and refreshes the memory by fetching the names from the actual profiles as often as the communication speed permits.

Figure 3

In a case the device that holds the user's profile is temporarily off-line, the Self-updating address book system may deploy a series of buffer zones that act as temporary data storage. if the locator fails to reach the destinations device, the locator may opt to retrieve the contact information from the buffer zone which is the closest to the device being located. If the contact information is not fetched directly from the original device, the locator leaves an instruction in the buffer zone, directing the buffer manager to contact the device at a later time and refresh the content of the buffer zone. There may be several buffer zones between the requesting device and the device that holds the information, in order to assure that at least some type of contact information is made available to the requesting user. Also, the system may inform the requesting user of the fact that the locator has not reached the device and that a backup information is being furnished instead.

Figure 4

The evaluation of accuracy is based on the date of last update and frequency of use. The Self-updating Address Book deploys procedures that provide the user with an evaluation of accuracy of the information. The evaluation is based on the time that elapsed since the concerned user last updated his profile as well as on the frequency at which the concerned user accesses his own Self-updating Address Book to look up contact information.

Muchilder 4/18/04

DRAWINGS AMENDMENT

Self-updating Address Book

(identified by the unique locator name or number of its user)

Contact List Manager (list of contacts) Locator 1 (Name, Phone, etc.) Locator 2 (Name, Phone, etc.) Locator n (Name, Phone, etc.) **User's Own Profile** <u>Personal</u> **Business** Street Address Street Address Mailing Address Mailing Address Billing Address Billing Address Phone Phone Email Email etc. etc.

Figure 1

Essential parts of the self-updating address book

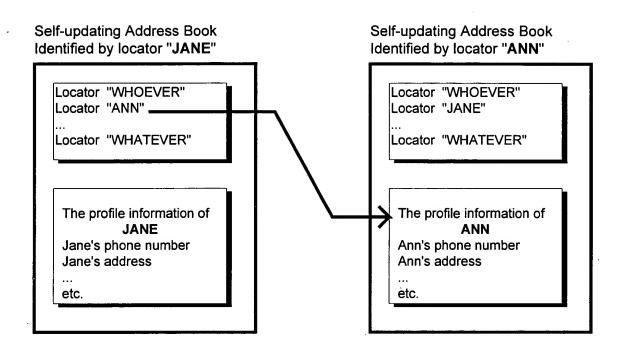


Figure 2

The selection from the address book is done by selecting the locator

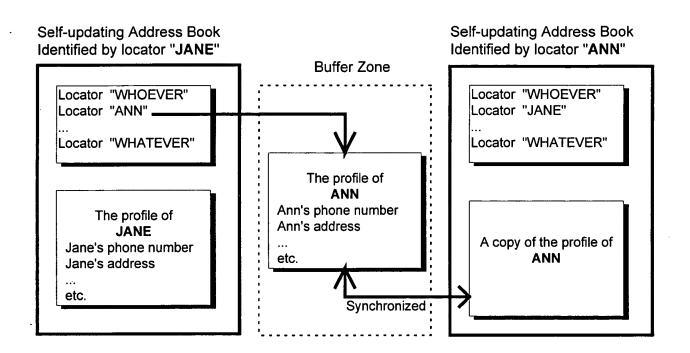


Figure 3

The system may deploy a series of buffer zones that act as temporary data storage

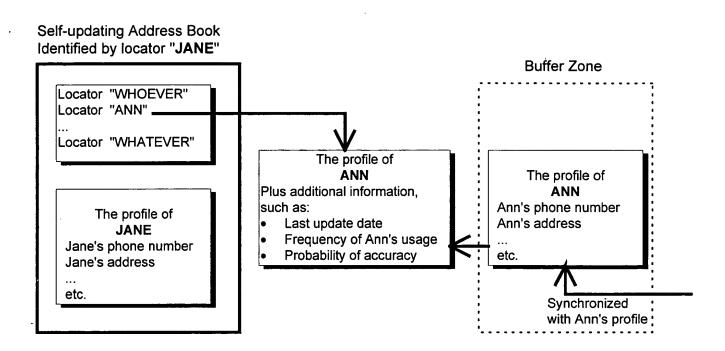


Figure 4

Procedures that may provide the user with an evaluation of accuracy of the information